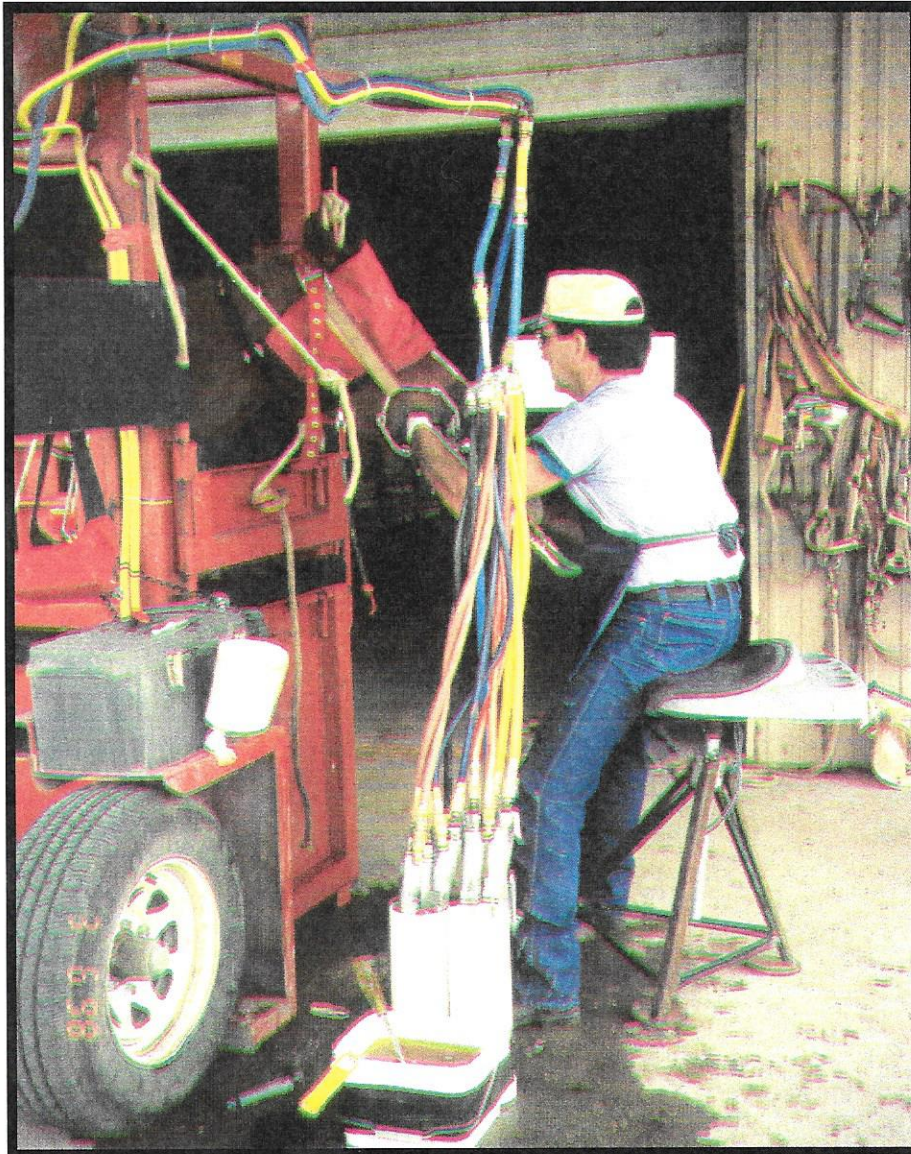


# STUBBS EQUINE INNOVATIONS, LLC.

512-426-5183, stubbsequine@yahoo.com  
www.stubbsequine.com

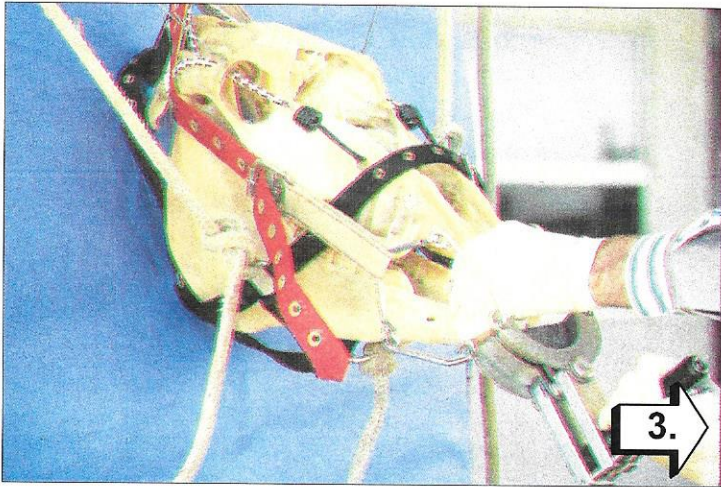


*Pictorial use of Pneumatic Tools  
in Comprehensive Equine Dentistry*



1.

Pass the nylon/elastic strap over the poll like a halter. Let the speculum hang below the horse's lower jaw.



3.

Pull the speculum downward and forward to stretch the elastic. Pull up on the roof of the mouth to allow insertion of the tooth plates between the incisors. Then adjust both buckles very tightly.



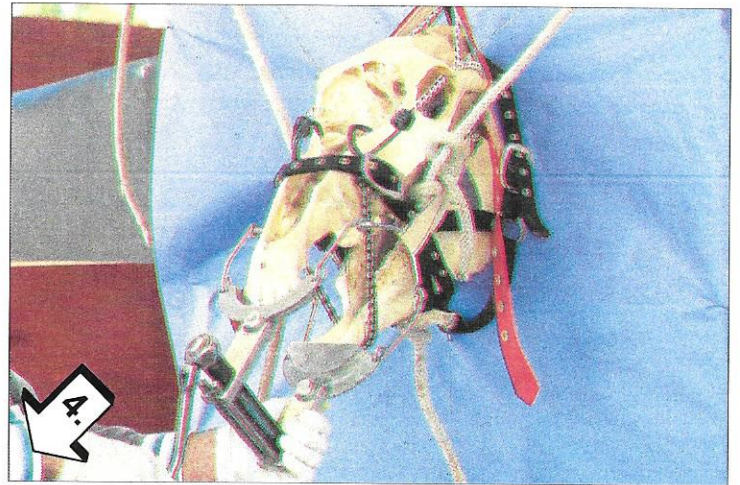
5.

Wash the mouth to allow thorough palpation and visualization.



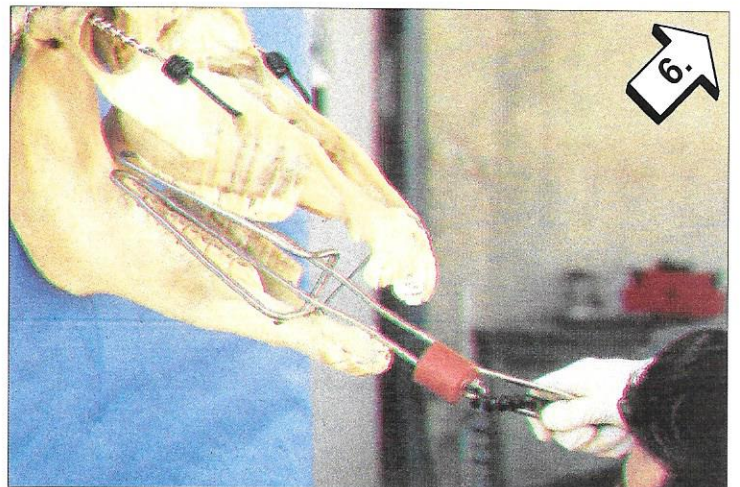
2.

Buckle the strap so the tooth plates hang 2-3 inches under and behind the lower lip.



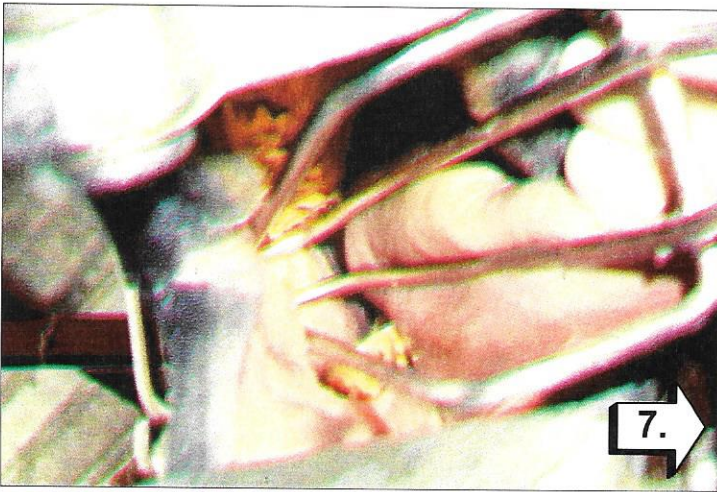
4.

Crank open the mouth, usually about 3 inches. Half strokes with the ratchet handle are best at the last. You will feel the horse tighten and release.



6.

Slide in the arcade speculum with the light attached. Push the lower loop over the lower 3rd molar. Manipulate the arcade speculum to view the cheeks and then mash the tongue sideways in order to better view the side of the tongue.



7.

The arcade speculum is shown here, in place through the full mouth speculum.



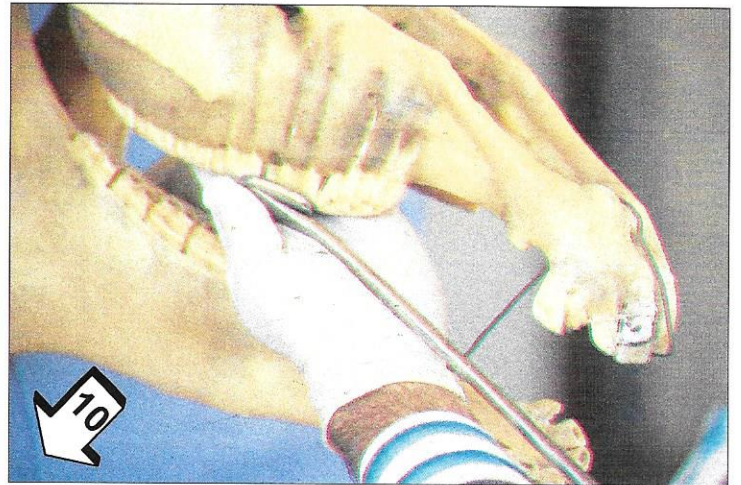
8.

First use the long shaft, push cut float. Multiple handpieces can be used for better speed and efficiency or the shaft/blades can be interchanged.



9.

Start on the right upper premolars.



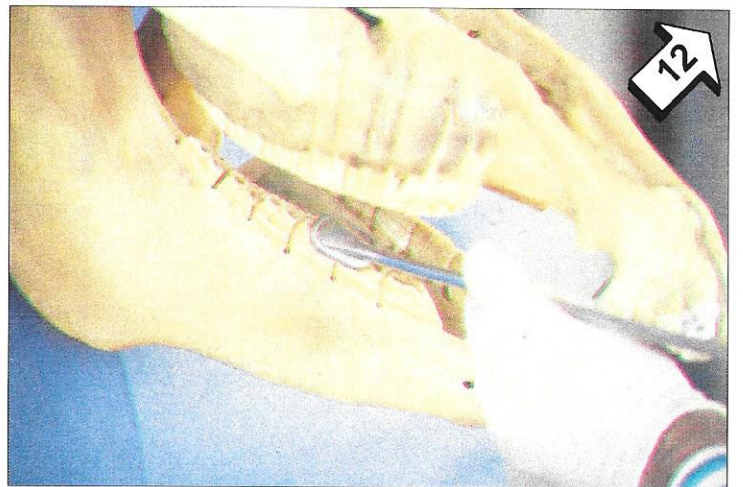
10.

Rasp the buccal aspect of this arcade as far back as possible (usually to M-2).



11.

Flatten the lateral enamel ridges as much as possible to produce a longer lasting result. If a rostral hook is present you may choose to remove it at this point.



12.

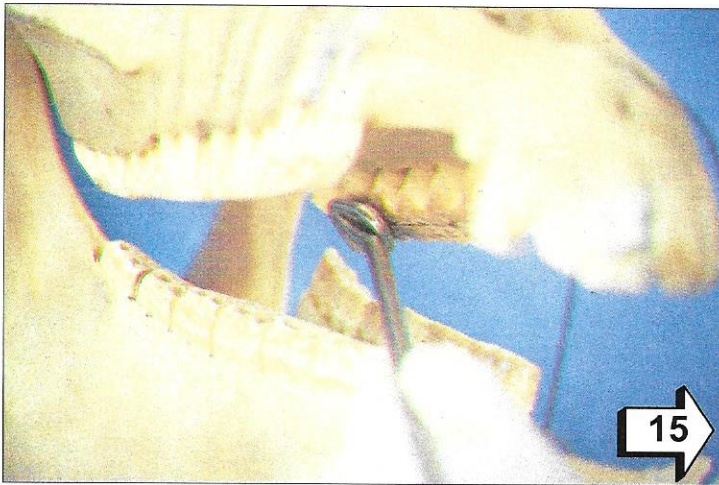
Next, rasp the buccal aspect of the lower right arcade.



Use gentle pressure and precise control to avoid soft tissue damage, especially in younger horses



Remove any abnormalities of the table surface of the lower right arcade. Leave the 3rd molar alone at this time.



Rasp the upper left arcade from this same vantage point. Remove the points on the lingual side being careful not to damage the palate. Correct any table surface abnormalities on this arcade at this time. Keep the guide hand close to the float head.



Move now to the lingual (medial) aspect of the lower left arcade. Do not use this float on the lower 3rd molar.



Now is a good time to prepare any part of the bit seat that seems accessible from the present position.



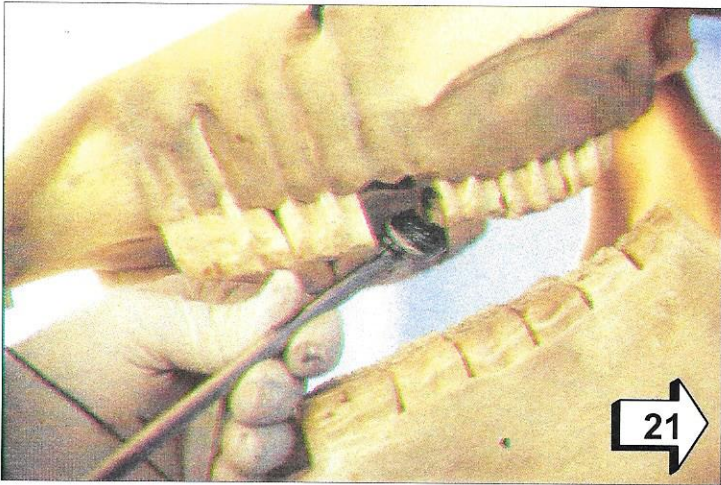
Now move to the other interdental space. The palm of the hand works well to apply enough pressure to roll the corner off of the upper 2nd pre-molars.



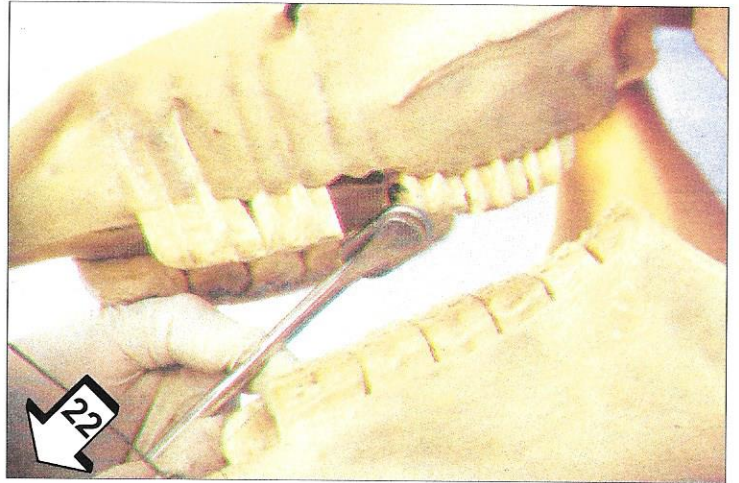
The fingers can slide in over the tongue.



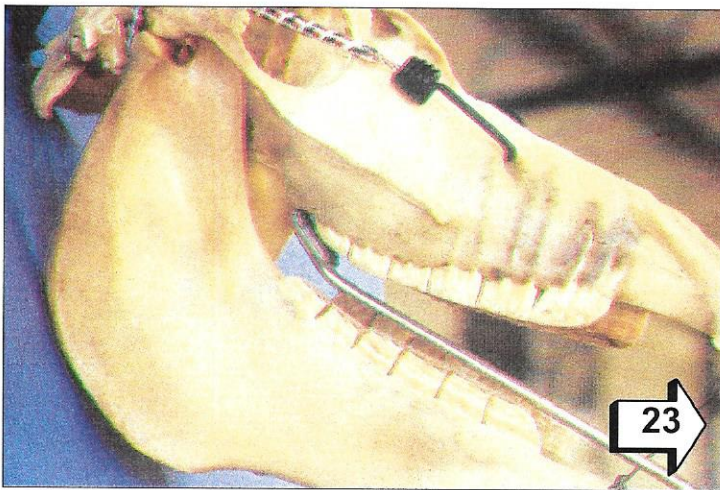
Correction of a wave works well at this point.



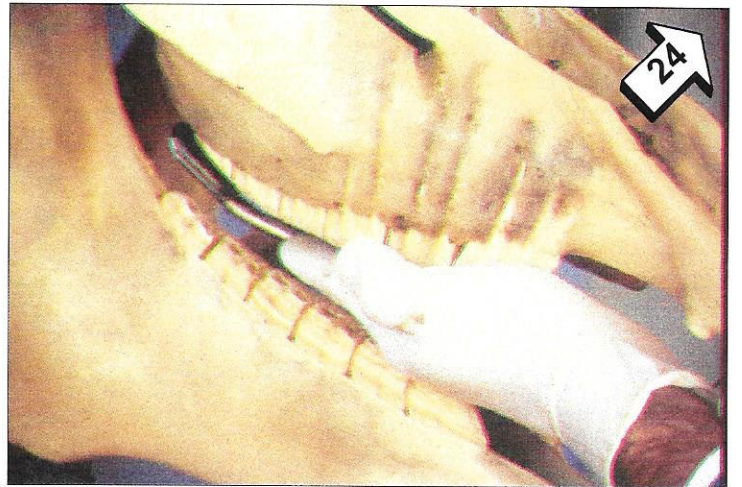
If teeth are missing, remove the points on the back side of the void.



Use plenty of lubricant and roll the points away. Follow the above procedure and complete all possible work with the long shaft push cut float.



Use the long shaft pull cut float next, either round or oblong. It works well to start on the back side of upper M-3 and work gently around the lateral and medial side.



Slide the lubricated head between the cheek and tooth. Paying close attention to the posterolateral corner of this tooth.



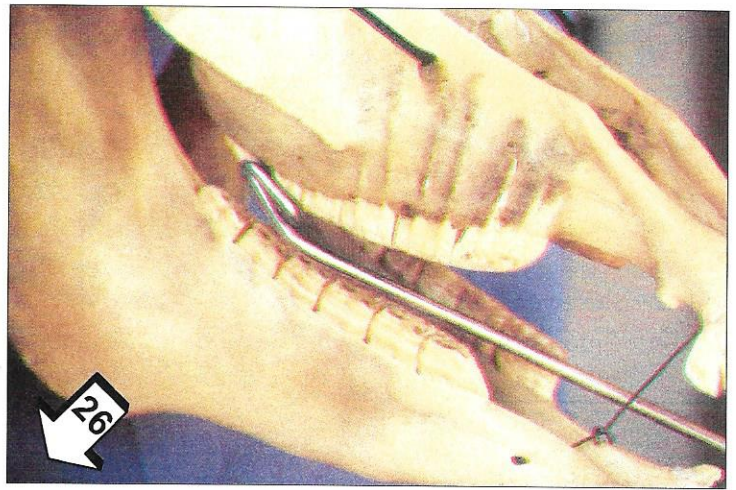
Move forward, being careful not to move too high off the buccal side of the tooth and into the easily damaged soft tissue.



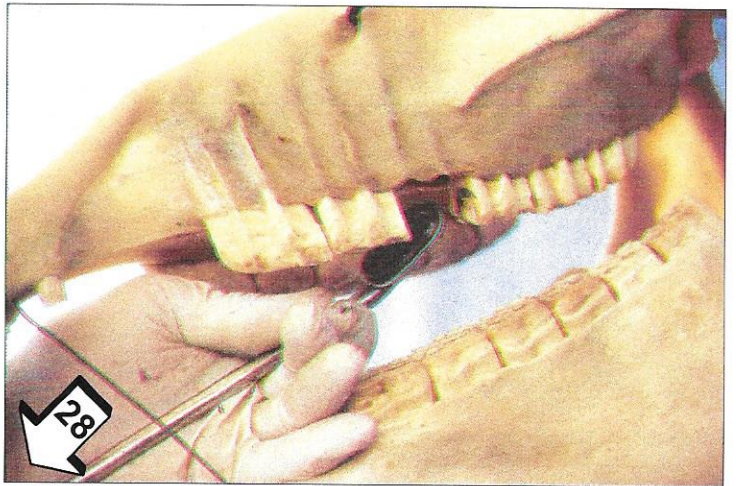
Some people like to move on down the arcade to the premolars.



Lubricate well to avoid cheek damage.



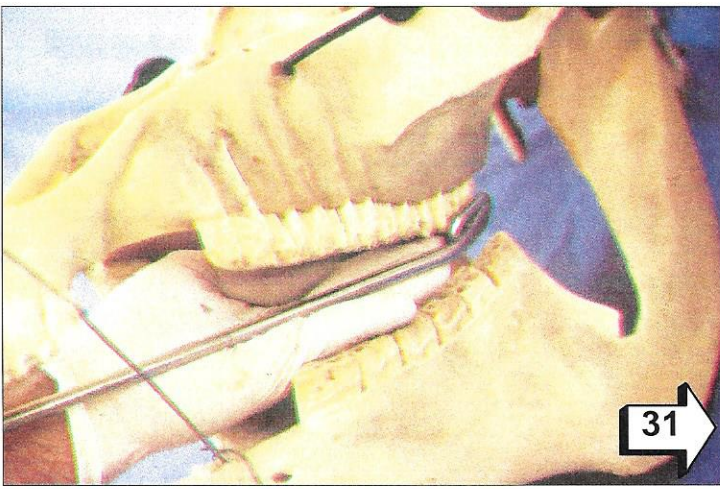
The shaft usually works best across the tongue in order for the head to be positioned properly. Keep your fingers on the shaft near the head so you can judge the location accurately.



Use this blade to smooth the front side of the void where teeth are missing.



Move to the other side and work the upper arcade to float the 3rd molar.



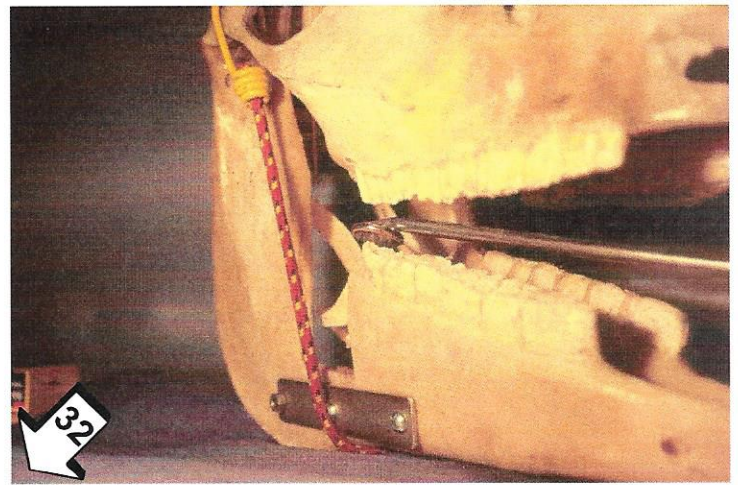
Move forward as necessary.



The concave grit float is designed to bluntly push the soft tissue back and minimize the trauma. It works well when the very back side of this tooth has a point in close proximity to the gum.



The 3rd molars will appear like this when the job is completed.



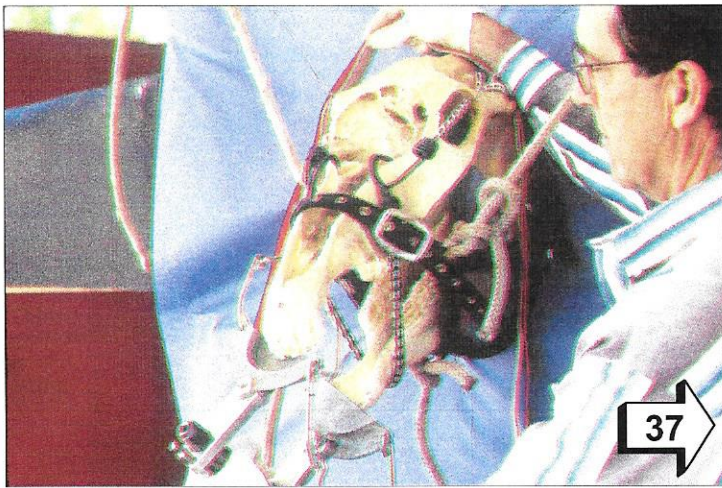
Use the pull cut blades if at all possible on the lower 3rd molars. The 2° or 25° round or oblong are ok. Proceed with caution. Locate the float head precisely



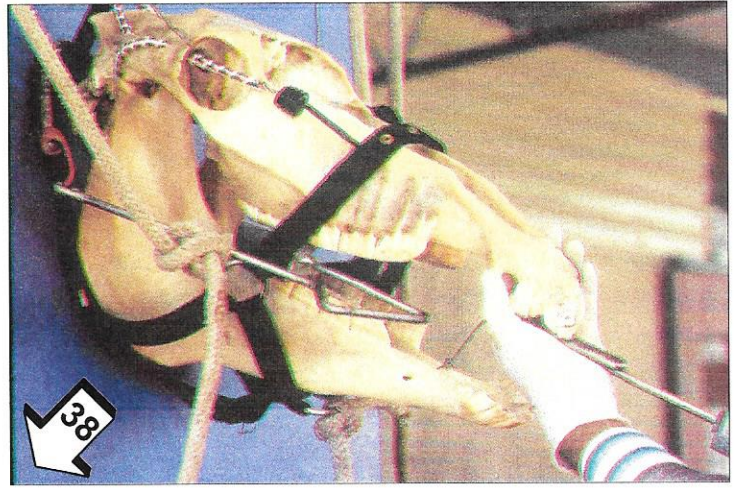
Lower 3rd molars are rounded nicely with these tools.



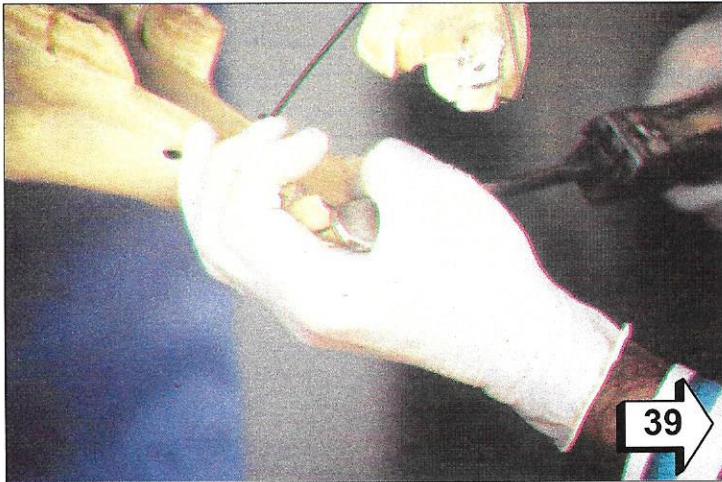
The special bit seat float can be used to facilitate sculpting the bit seat.



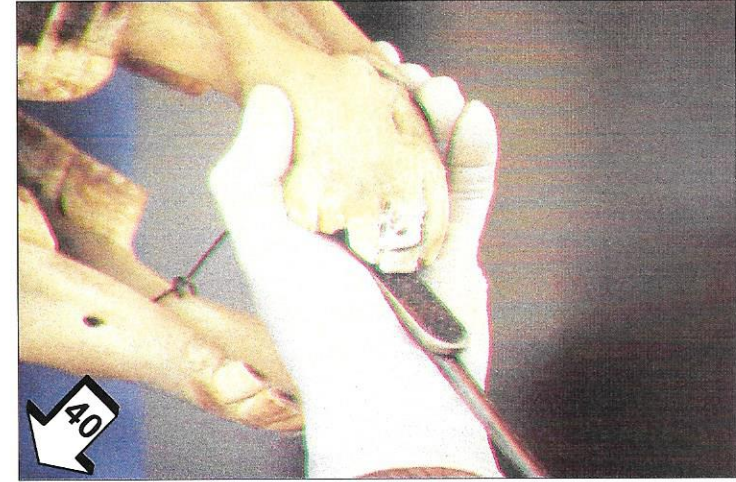
Unbuckle either side of the poll strap and drop the speculum out like a bit. It is not necessary to unscrew the speculum.



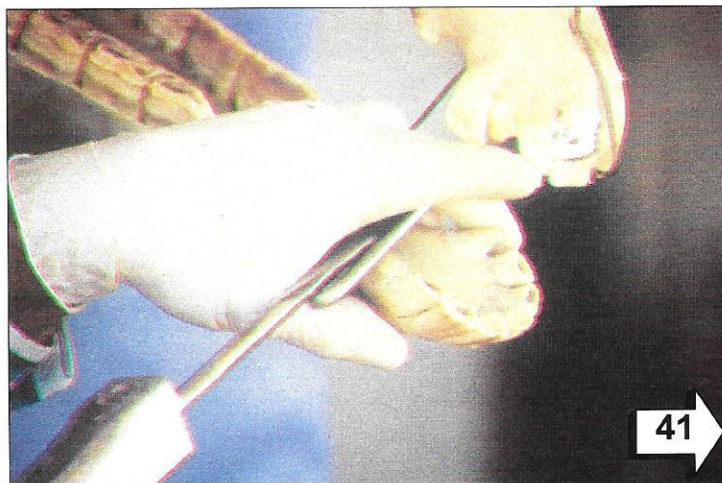
The incisors can now be worked with the Stubbs dental wedge in place. Use the 3 inch short shaft blade. A fan-like motion in the palm of the hand works well. Lubrication is important.



Slight irregularities can be leveled nicely by placing the 3 inch blade across the incisors from either side. Use the guide hand to apply pressure, not the hand piece.



To speed enamel removal from a specific area, it works well to rasp from the front while applying pressure with the palm of the hand. Lubrication is important.



Lower canines are worked with hand pressure on the blade, while rotating the hand-piece right and left. The medial side and top are finished with the anterior inch of the blade.



The upper canines are worked in a similar fashion to the bottom, while using the palm of the hand for pressure. The less aggressive part of the blade is used for finishing.